SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1889. London office of Tar Suz. Hotel Victoria Northum-berland arenne. Address Arthur Brissane, sole repre-sentative in London.

The Linson Bill.

The Ballot Reform bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Linson and into the Assembly by Mr. Sheehan is a decided improvement upon the Saxron bill. It avoids certain unconstitutional and dangerous provisions of that measure. It forbids the marking of ballots by inspectors or poll clerks, and proposes the use of an official stamp. It does away, in fact, with the "official ballot," allows candidates to furnish their own ballots, if they choose, and citizens to get their ballots where they will. It does not give the County Clerks and the Clerk of the Bureau of Elections in this town the intolerable powers which the Saxron bill proposes for them. It provides a general registration law, so that illegal voting may be made as difficult in the country as it is in the city. It applies to all elections. It provides that electors shall prepare their ballots in a compartment, and a space of ten feet from the compartment is made taboo. Candidates are allowed to pay for printing their ballots, If they so desire, and every candidate, win or lose, must within ten days after election file an itemized account of his election expenses. Intimidation by means of pay envelopes or threats of closing is forbidden, and employers must give their workmen two hours in which to vote on election day. The ballets are to be of uniform width. An unsuccessful candidate may bring action of ouster against a winning candidate by whom

or from whom corrupt means have been used. Such are the main provisions of the Lixsox bill; and if we are to have any bill on this subject, this one will work as little mischief as any other. But it should not be else in the world could such a spectacle be passed. No new law is necessary. We are very well as we are.

## The Berlin Commissioners.

Two out of the three persons, nominated by the President to represent us in the Berlin conference on the Samoan affair, have already taken a prominent part in it, so that we have some clue to their opinions upon its general features. Mr. Kasson was Minister to Germany under President ARTHUR, and his despatches to Secretary Frelinghtysen on the troubles that occurred at Apla in the early part of 1885, form part of the diplomatic correspondence laid before the last Congress. The most noteworthy of these despatches is one that Mr. Kasson sent to Mr. FRELING-HUYSEN'S Successor, Mr. BAYARD, March 23, 1885, in which he describes sundry performances of the German war vessel Albatross at Apla as an aggression, under circumstances Indicating a "complet" with the German plantation owners, and, at all events, an unwarranted assault on the independence of the islands."

Mr. GEORGE H. BATES, as the special agent of the State Department in Samoa, gave an elaborate presentation of his views on the whole question now at issue, in a report dated Doc. 10, 1886. After reviewing the history of the controversy, he took the ground that "the recognition of MALIETOA is a necessity of the situation." Since then the overthrow of that King and his removal from the country have altered the circumstances, but the argument of Mr. Baries in favor of the greater numerical strength and superior legal claims of the Malieroa party, now represented and headed by MATAAFA, remains the same. The leading idea in the policy of Mr. Bates was a still greater intervention of foreign control in Samoan affairs. Germany has put this policy into practice, but for her own exclusive benefit, whereas the idea of Mr. Bates was to create a system of tripartite supervision, under Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. He held that the Samoans are unable, unassisted, either to construct or maintain a government which can enforce authority. The little respect secured by former governments has vanished:

"It is doubtful, even if all disturbing influences were removed, whether they could now restore it. They have never had a government which was worthy of the name as we understand it. They have no conception of the modern idea of government. That any system of laws should bear equally on all men is to them a thing. impossible of comprehension. Probably no better evidence of the truth of these statements could be had than the history of the country for twenty years past." This is not the view which has been taken

MARCH SCHOOL STATES

by our State Department hitherto, the obfections raised by Mr. BAYARD to the German plan being based in part on its interference with local independence, and with the gradual education of the islanders in the art of self-government. But Mr. BATES argues that for some years they have had conditions presented to them adequate for evolving a system of self-government, with the aid of white men in establishing the forms of constitutional law, yet they remain unable to govern themselves in peace. Since the presence of white men requires the establishment of some stable government, it will awful museum 'at Dresden, at the Britnot do, he argues, to go on further in experiments of this character, which only result in | in all the English extections, and in all the civil war and anarchy. Accordingly the deniers shops for the porcelains of an older three treaty powers should together admin- and a far better period, when the potters ister the central authority in Samoa under proper stipulations. The nominal executive power he would lodge in a council or in a king and viceroy. Both these systems have catalogue of the porcelain in our own Metroprevailed in the islands, but as the latter ems rather the more agreeable to the native mind, he inclines to its expediency, taking up the old STEINBERGER proposal of alternative rule between the houses of to the Fifth avenue to exalt the gallipots of MALIETOA and TUPUA. This proposition the Dutch apothecaries and turn utensils might be somewhat varied now, in consequence of existing facts; but in general it

would still be feasible. Should there be an executive council, instead of a king, it could be chosen from the heads of the two great families. But the actual functionaries of importance would be the three foreigners, one having charge of foreign relations, the second of the interior, and the third of the finances. The Legislature, with its two branches, called the Taimua and the Taipule, is well enough in It is a liberal education. There is the best its already familiar form. The three Cabinet officers would all have equal importance and would be the real executive power. They would be selected by the treaty nations and would have seats in Taimua. They would appoint a chief judge, and the Taimua would appoint an associate judge. The local magis- | loadstone that puts in motion the treasure trates would also be appointed in the same way by a majority of the three foreign executive officers. Mr. Bates would even have the chief judge or public presecutor appoint the police. Apart from the general judicial system, there would be an extra-territorial consular court, and a separate court for the determination of land titles. He would not | Tien-tsin after thirty years of dealing in perallow foreigners to vote, but would have their rights depend on the degree of executive gone home again with certain illusions discontrol vested in the representatives of their

respective Governments. his ideas, although, of course, he will pro- public-spirited motives, has brought about

take the place of his own opinions. Mr. TRAVERS, the German representative, who went to Samoa at the same time with Mr. BATES, proposed instead that one of the three treaty powers should administer the local government in the interest of all three. Of course, Germany was the power thus intended, and President ARTHUR objected to that plan. Mr. BATES was for abolishing the present government of the municipality of Apla, and he thinks there would be no difficulty in raising revenue enough without making the taxes burdensome to the people, ns they have lately been made by the Germans. Of the three Commissioners nominated he is the one who has had a personal acquaintance with Samoa; but it is probable that the policy of the present Administration will be to secure a larger degree of self-government for the islanders than the plan of Mr. BATES contemplated.

Ta-tsing at the Union League. Ta-tsing is Chinese for grand blue, and a Chinese gentleman of taste and discernment would use the term to describe the collection of blue and white porcelains now exhibited at the Union League Club. It is the most distinguished assemblage of blue and white that has ever been seen, not even excepting that in the South Kensington Museum, and one that could be made only in New York, whither in obedience to some natural and inexorable law the choicest treasures of this kind appear to be at present gravitating.

The blue and white of Augustus th Strong, of the South Kensington, of Mr. JAMES ORROCK, of all the collections of Holland, and of all the collections of all other places, could not combine to form a representation so varied, so comprehensive, and so beautiful. American amateurs have left all others behind, and unless there be in China treasure houses that no traveller has penetrated wherein are as sembled the wonders of the Chinese furnaces of past centuries. It is certain that nowhere contrived as that now witnessed in the Union League Club. The collections of Europe embrace the percelain of at best one hundred years, while this collection illustrates the art of four centuries. In King-te-chin, where at the end of the

eventeenth century there were three hundred thousand people employed in the por celain industry, they made what they called pang-khi, a term of which the orthopy is fraught with suspicion. These yang-khi were vases specially adapted to the foreign market. They were not in the Chinese taste and they were bought by the merchants of Canton and sold by the ship load to the 'devils of the sea," the "men with the red hair," as they called the Dutch and Portuguese navigators. The Chinese classified these porcelains as "commercial," and they made them to conform as nearly as might be to what they conceived to be the European idea of beauty. Chinese writer of the last century described them as betraying ingenuity in the matter of form, but changing in fashion with each ensuing year. In however small a degree they might appeal to the æsthetic taste of the Chinese amateurs, they were, for the most part, quite beautiful objects, and the demand for them in Holland was, for the time, insatiable. As we have heretofore shown, as many as a dozen ships with eargoes of blue and white porcelain would come into a Dutch port in a single day-convoys necessarily, by reason of the perils of the high seas in those times, but in any aspect a predigious inventory of ceramics. In this way the public taste in the Nether-

lands reached the point of saturation, and that country became a vast storehouse of porcelain, wherein the dealers and the amatours have ever since waged war. Blue and white predominated, and Delft reproduced it. Then King-te-chin reciprocated and reproduced the Delft, and the blue and white porcelain of the eighteenth century became as Dutch as Dutch could be. Thus it came about that there were so many pieces that were all alike that the inartistic absurdity of carnitures prevailed, and that newshapes nuitiplied. Time and its attendant casualties effected not a little in the matter of seection, but the survival was enormous, and the dealers have never been at a less. In their skilful hands most of the blue and white was moved back a century or more, so that the commercial yang-khi was offered for sale as blue and white of the great dynasty of the Mings, when trade in it was as yet unknown, and TCHEOU-TAN-TS'IOUEN was demanding and receiving a thousand ounces of silver for a single piece of his workmanship. In the end of the sixteenth century a thousand ounces of silver was equivalent in purchasing power to five thousand dollars of our money now, and it was not then uncommon to pay even much larger sums for single pieces of blue and

white or other high-caste percelain. The commercial blue and white of Holland can be distinguished at a glance. It is full of variety, and some of & is of interesting beauty, but its scheme of decoration betrays it. Nevertheless, it does solemn duty in the ish Museum, at the South Kensington, practised an art and not a manufacture. Nothing could be more misleading than a South Kensington catalogue, not even the politan Museum of Art, which for complacent ignorance and decrepitude is no laggard. It needed the impudence of the brie-a-brae peddlers who are migrating from Wardour street into objects of purely asthetic renown. On the Fifth avenue, the bolus box of the Rotterdam pill vender is become the kou-tsingkhi of the Sonos, the ko-yao or precious vase

of the Older Brother! The American amateur is too fastidious and too exacting to be long deceived, and when he makes his contribution to an unselfish exhibition like the present, it is found that the aggregate result is worth more than all the like porcelain in Europe put together. of all the porcelain that went to Holland, the fit things that survived and that deserve to live, and side by side with them are the simple and wonderful productions of the for tine things is New York, and to- other pirates. it the best things come. Its prices are the of the remote Celestial and draws it inevitably hither. Nowhere else is there such a pensities. The flerce natives of the Andamarket. It matters not what the price is so long as the object is supreme. And there is also not any other place where the same in- that shipwrecked sallors are not providentelligence in regard to the subject prevails. The Chinamen who have come here from celain with all classes of Europeans, have

pelled. They found New York very exacting. And we renew once more to the gentleman These views are set forth at length in the | who is at the bottom of all this most inreport of Mr. Bates, and they have a re- structive and grateful activity in the art of newed interest now as showing the bent of | the Orient, who, with the most unselfish and

say, to Mr. Thomas Benedict Clarke the assurance of our high esteem and profound admiration. Unsurpassed as an amateur of art, himself exhibiting a collection of Ta-tsing which none of his friends can study without envy, he is rendering a public service whose influence upon the popular taste will be as enduring as it is beneficent.

## Japan's New Constitution.

Nothing could more forcibly demonstrate he extent to which Japan has become Europeanized than the Constitution promulgated about a month ago. We cannot, indeed, compare this instrument with the organic laws of the United States, of France, and of England, which have been construct ed by the people. It is rather, like the charters of Prussia and of Austria-Hungary, a concession from the sovereign, and in such cases there is always some ground for apprehending that what a king has given he may also take away. There is always a doubt, moreover, whether paper constitutions, called into being by the whim of a ruler, will work in countries whose inhabltants have not acquired the habit of selfgovernment. That Japan is to have anything in the shape of a constitution is one of the wonders of the age. That her people should be able to turn it to account would be a miracle.

This Japanese Constitution is an admixure of provisions borrowed from Prussia, England, and France. The sections defining the fundamental rights of Japanese subjects would be liberal enough but for the Emperor's reserved power to proclaim martial law at any time, whereupon such primary rights would be suspended. In the absence of any such exercise of arbitrary authority, the people are invested with the right of holding private property, the right to be tried by judges appointed for life or good behavior, liberty of speech, publication, meeting and association, and, finally, freedom of religious belief. The last named concession merely imbeds in the organic law a privilege granted to the Buddhists for many centuries, and which has been extended to Christian sects since the overthrow of the Tycoonate. Shintoism will, of course, remain the religion of the State, for should this be abolished by the Emperor, he would thereby renounce his claim to the obedience of his people. He has been able to revolutionize Japan because it is a cardinal principle of the Shinto faith that the Mikado is more than Pope or Caliph; he is the incarnation of divinity.

The Legislature created by this new Constitution will consist of two chambers. The Upper House resembles less the British House of Lords than the Prussian Herren-Haus, although from the latter, also, it differs in one particular. It includes no less than four elements-first, hereditary peers; secondly, representative peers chosen from the whole body of noblilty below a certain rank; thirdly, life peers, under which head fall men whose public services or professional achievements deserve distinction; fourthly, elective neers, to be chosen by the qualified voters in specified electoral circumscriptions. The admission of this last element seems to have been suggested by the method of electing Senators in France. Notwithstanding these concessions to democratic tendencies, care is taken that the aristocratic spirit shall on the whole control the Upper House, it being stipulated that the peers, hereditary and representative, shall always constitute one-half of the whole

number of members. A review of the provisions relating to the Japanese House of Commons shows that the Mikado has not accepted the principle of universal suffrage adopted by the United States, by France, and in the elections for the German Reichstag. Neither has he imitated the indirect and dual process of returning members to the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. The parliamentary franchise is confined to property owners who are 25 years old, and who pay a tax (\$15) which in a poor country like Japan seems considerable. The qualified electors, however, vote directly, and the only restrictions on their choice of candidates are the following: A candidate must be a taxpayer and at least 30 years old; moreover, he must not be a priest or the occupier of a national or local office. For the disqualification of priests there is not only a precedent in the history of the English House of Commons, but ample justilication in the annals of Japan, which has twice been devastated by religious wars, instigated in one instance by the Buddhists, and provoked in the other by the multitude of converts won to Christianity in the seven-

teenth century. The power of the purse is granted to the Japanese Legis lature, but with one important proviso, namely, that if the Chambers omit to pass an appropriation bill, that passed in the preceding year remains in force. The budget is to be proposed by the Government, but it must be laid in the first instance be fore the Lower House, and it may be amended or rejected by either Chamber. As is the case in France, members of the Cabinet have the right of sitting and speaking in either House. There is a curious incongruity, however, in the provision that the presiding officers are not to be elected by the Chambers, but appointed by the Emperor. Another anomaly is the partial denial of the

right of petition. Japan, then, has a Constitution, framed on the institutions of western Europe. But how can her people understand those institutions so long as they have no language into which European books may be translated, and by which they can orally communicate with Europeans? What they want is an alphabet, and not until they have borrowed one from Europe will they be able to entirely assimilate European civilization.

# Windfalls for Savages.

A few weeks ago the British vessel Angio India was wrecked on the Formosan coast, and the natives who, on about a third of the blg island, are still thorough savages in spite of the Chinese occupancy, flocked to the beach to collect their booty. Fourteen of the crew, fearing to fall into the hands of the savages, put off to sea in a boat and were lost. The others were taken captive, deprived of their clothing, and terribly maltreated. The plundering of the vessel was In progress when a Government boat came along, drove the natives into the forest, and older periods. The market of the world killed three of them as a warning to the

It is a lucky day for many a savage tribe when a wrecked vessel gives them a chance to exercise their thiovish and murderous proman Islands have only just been taught, through a long and bitter series of reprisals, tially thrown in their way as targets for

One of the greatest prizes ever taken from the ocean by uncivilized men, fell a few months ago into the hands of some of the Gilbert Islanders, and they have thus far been let in possession, as their good fortune involved no crime. The British thip Rock Terrace was abandots or about a year ago by her crew in the Pacific. She was supposed to be in a sinking condition, but, strange to say, she

brought her cargo of oil and general stores to one of the Gilbert Islands. The joy of the Islanders knew no bounds when they found that the winds and waves had wafted them so bountiful a treasure. They unloaded the vessel, enriched themselves with the cargo, and the insurance company which meanwhile has paid \$125,000 to the owners will hardly

look to the islanders for reimbursement. The United States Government sent agents thousands of miles to reward the Chookchees of Behring Strait for their hospitality to the unfortunate erew of the burned steamer Rodgers, and those other dwellers by the Arctic Ocean who saved the lives of a part of the Jeannette expedition. Thus the recognition of services rendered by uncivilized peoples to seafarers in distress, as well as the retribution visited upon others, is lessening the perils of sallers who are cast

away in savage lands. Probably the Eskimos of King William Land do not know to this day what a chance they lost to win the world's favor and substantial rewards when they destroyed almost every vestige of the FRANKLIN expedition, and used to kindle their fires the precious records that would have given us the story of that tragical voyage.

## A Remarkable List.

Among the death announcements advertised in the newspapers of the town yesterday, twenty-seven, or a majority of the whole, were of the deaths of men and women

of 70 years and upward. Here is the remarkable list for a single day, as supplemented by telegraphic reports of deaths at an advanced age in the same journals:

ANDERSON, STEPHEN D., Philadelphia. BALDWIN, CARDLINE, East Grange, N. J.... BARNER, MARY ANN. New York Bannen, Person Red Panic, N. J .. BAHERR, SARRIL New York. WILLIAM GAIWAY, N. Y Bunnt, Sanan, Caristade, N. J. DRISTIN, SARAB, RESPECTIVES, N. J .... COADY, ALICE, New York
DALETHEEK, CYSTILL, New York. Daty, Epwann Brooklyn. EGREET LYDIA Stapleton ELSWORTH, PROBE AND, New York. FORESCE, CHARLOTTE, New York ...... FOWLER, LAWRENCE G., New York ...... GILLENDER, JANE ANN Rhinebeck ..... HILTZ. MARTHA D., Brooklyn ..... KEHR, MANGARRY, New York ... RILYAN, CATHERINE, New York. LECLERCY, MATHIET, Belgium... McManon, Rosanna, New York MEANEY, BLIZADRESS, Brooklyn. MILLER, ROSERT, Brooklyn.
MOLLISON, EILLEBETH, Round Brook, N. J. O'NEILL JAMES, New York .. SCANNELL MARGARET, New York STILLWELL, HARRIET, New York.
SNAVELT, HENRY G., Cartisle, Pa. TRACY, EMILY, New York Unnerwoon, Many, Fairfield, Conn.....

Of these thirty-three deaths, twenty-two were of women, nearly all of them widows, and the preponderance in age was among them. The oldest of all was Mrs. EMILY TRACY, who died at the Methodist Home in Ninety-second street at the great age of 103, and after she had been an inmate of the establishment for twenty-six years. She was an old New Yorker, and spent the greater part of her life in what used to be known as Greenwich Village, once a community by itself. The other centenarian, Peter Bar-HER of Red Bank, in New Jersey, was born in slavery when slavery existed in that State. He was a great character among the ignorant people of his neighborhood, being accredited with supernatural powers.

One of the most remarkable of the whole number on the list was George C. HAYDEN of St. Louis. Though he was a miser and passed his life amid squalid surroundings, so that he had the reputation of being miserably poor, he reached 75 years. At his death, to the surprise of all who had known him, he was found to have left more than \$69,000. greatly to the delight of his heirs at law. among whom is a professor in Colby University at Waterville, in Maine. M. LECLERCQ, who died on Friday at the age of 93, was a Helgian statesman. The newspapers of yesterday reported also

arrival of two individuals at their hundredth birthday last week. One of them is Major Thomas Harward of Brooklyn. He was 100 years old on Friday, was able to receive the congratulations of his friends, and is in sound condition after a life of hard work. His longevity he attributes to his heredity and to his total abstinence from alcohol and tobacco, but probably the first is the main cause. The history of centenarians shows that while the majority may have been temperate, a considerable minerity have been careless with respect to indulgence in stimulants during a part or the whole of their lives. But, as a rule, they are workers, and not people of leisure. The other centenarian reported vesterday is Mrs. Susan BAILEY of Ridgefield, in Connecticut. She reached her one hundredth year last Tuesday, and is in good health and able to take care of her own room and wardrobe. Until five years ago she kept on reading and sewing with the nid of glasses, and even now walks unassisted about her house, in which she has lived since her birth. The average age of the human race in cly-

ilized countries is increasing, as English statistics indicate, and instead of putting threescore and ten as the limit of life, we may now extend it to beyond eighty, with a chance of one hundred. Of the deaths reported yesterday and included in our table, thirty-three in all, two were at 100 and over, six at over 90 years, and thirteen at 80 and

Gen. BOULANGER gave a very good show in the Chamber of Deputies the other day when he arose in all the majesty of his not Titanic height, folded his arms across his martial chest, and glared scorn at his fees. It would seem that he is a very good actor for ableaux and charades. He is understood to have wealthy friends, but if in the course of his revolutions he should ever suffer from emptiness of the purse, his dramatic faculties may come into profitable use. BOULANGER De-tying his Enemies would be a picture transcending John Sullivan as Alax Defring the Lightning.

Will Gen. LEW WALLACE'S brother, named for Postmaster at Indianapolis, be as conspicuous a civil service reformer as his predecessor the Hon. AQUILA JONES ?

It is said that George Merepith, who is now getting as much of admiration as he once got of neglect, was at one time obliged to live for a year on oatmeal, so meagre was his pocketbook. A good many hearty intellects, notably in Scotland, have been nourished on the same stople. Like the Edinburgh Reviewers and Mr. MEREDITH they "cultivated litera ture on a little catment." It is an interesting problem to consider how such homely fare as cans and outment is transformed into Mind. Could SHARESPEARE have flourished in Boston

"A court," said Col. INGERSOLL in court the other day, "is a holy place, not an arena for cunning perversions and flashes of legal A holy place certainly, as sacred to justice. And not a place for cunning perversions. But the more flashes of legal wit the merrier. and not the worse for justice. Col. INGERSOLI is himself given to flashing flashes of wit. Why more or less, that sairt which possesses that sairt which possesses and sair sair which possesses that sairt which possesses the sair of the proof of his religions, of the proof of his religions, of his sair with superintendant samples. He wants have been incorporated with was much if was not proved by the possesses with superintendant samples. He wants have been incorporated with was much if was mu

alabaster and never make any fun? Col. INGERsoll must have been joking when he proposed to have the court officers put out legal wit.

A gentleman, lately an officer of the Federal Government, whose handwriting is full of distinctness and character, communicates the subjoined views respecting a subject of some

importance: "I have travelled in almost every State in the Union recently, and I can confirm the opinion that Kansas City is the coming New York of the West. She has an imperial destiny before her. "I would rather have Tus Sys"s judgment as to the

future of an American city than that of any other journal in the land." Yes, there is no disputing the great and glorious destiny of Kansas City. The situation is most favorable, the railroads that converge there bring an amount of traffic that be wilders

the inexperienced mind, and the public journals of the town, Republican as well as Democratic, have a metropolitan breadth. How far real estate speculation in Kansas City would be judicious at the present prices is another problem, and we are not prepared at this distance from the scene to express any

conclusion upon that question. There is a movement to call a convention of

The Oldest Postmaster. The Youngest Union Soldier.

The Original Harmson Man.

The Chicago Auditorium has been bired, and overflow meetings will be held in the Dakotas.

In one thing the Econing Post is right. This is its proposition that the pay of Senators and Representatives in Congress should be \$10,000 a year each.

The action of the French Government in arresting members of the Patriotic League searching their houses, and holding many of them under surveillance, is of a kind that has not before been seen since the establishment of the republic. Even the Communists have not been subjected to any such severity. It brings to mind the repressions of the times of the empire under Louis Napoleon. The Boulangists are, of course, greatly exercised over it, but the policy of the Government toward them appears to have the support of the coun-

Two brothers of the name of McAllisten, Victoria, B. C., have inherited, it is said, a million by the death of a brother in Scotland. Moral: A million is better than the Four Hun-

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Many have remarked the unusual increase of applicaone this year for membership in the various musical societies. There are only twenty vacancies to fill the lists of the Oralorio Society, which will then have 500 members. But he will be little less than a musical phenomenon who passes the examinations necessary to be come one of that twenty. The Gratorio feels itself sufficiently heavy, and won't add to its weight any bu the finest kind of material. So many have knocked at the doors of the Symphony Society that it has decided to increase its membership next year by 100. It believes it can add to its quality as well as its resources by se-lecting from the material effering. Small clubs and societies as well for the study of principles and composition of music as for practice, have also formed this past fall and winter in numbers far surpassing previous

Col. Ingersoil. It was on his words that the crowd hung and it was his unfailing humor that sulivened the dull ing of old straw." At unexpected intervals he would casually drop some keen observation or some indictions remark that would delight or convulse the court room and against which even the grave and stern Judge Daniels was not always proof. In fact, there was an apparent desire on the part of Judge Daniels to repress the Colonel, but he might as well have tried to keep

One of the large aboo stores in Brooklyn has started something that bids fair to cut into the income of the bootblacks of that city. In the rear of the store in question is a blacking stand where any regular custome can have his shoes polished for nothing. The scheme, o course, is to attract trade, and, as the chair has seidon

been unoccupied since it was placed, it seems to take. There are several stylish looking young men in this city whose gallantry toward the fair ser is not always prominent on the slevated trains during the hours of rowding. For example, at a quarter of 6 last evening two swains over 30 held their seats in a car of one of these trains while a motherly lady and her grown daughter had to stand up in front of them in the sisle because all the seats were occupied. If this had been the only incident of the kind that ever was known in New York it would have aroused more interest than i may be seen here every day of the week.

Warner Miller caught the attention of every one at the Business Men's Republican Association's housewarming when he said: "I will always be found standing by the principles of the Republican party as I advocated them in the last campaign." The pecultarir emphasized I was particularly interesting. It recalled the cold water particularly interesting. It recalled the cold water campaign against Hill and the cold water that has been dashed upon Mr. Miller, but it threw no damper upon the subsequent proceedings when the punch was served.

William H. Beilamy, the Secretary of the Republican County Committee, is a hard-working, good-natured man, with hosts of friends. Some of them are nominat ing him for Postmaster and some are laughing over a report, not fully authenticated, that he has taken to igning his name William Harrison Bellamy.

The Manhattan Club has practically secured the Stewart mansion for a club house. The remaining nego tiations are simply matters of detail in connection with

# Another Joke by Senator Evarts.

From the Washington Star. The senior Senator from New York was talking on the floor of the Senate with Senators Edmunds and Palmer, and the Vermenter, looking critically at the apparently frail physical representative of the Em pire State, said: "I don't see, Evaria, how you stand all this hard work and the endless round of social duties. Why, it must be a terrible strain upon you simply to drink the different kinds of wine you get at the variou houses you go to." "The different kinds of wine I drink," replied Mr. Evarta the ghost of a smile on his features. "Cause me but little concern so long as they are good. It's the indifferent kinds that upset my di

restion." Then Senator Paimer said. "Let's go down

His Name to Dinais, From the Bultimore American. Mr. W. J. Dinnis, 1.936 East Chase street, recived the following letter from Secretary Halford yes

terday morning:
"Executive Marsion, Washington, March 13, 1880. W. J. Dinnis, Erg., Baltimore, Md. "My Dann Star In the pressure of his duties I am di rected by the President to thank, you for the respec-you evidence in naming your infant son Benjamin Har ison Dinnis, and to express the hope that he may be a

somfort to his parents and an honor to his country Very truly yours, "E. W. Hatronn, Private Secretary." Outside the Breastworks.

J. E. Boyd, the well-known Republican poliician of North Carolina, mot Major Butterworth in the Ebbitt last evening. "North Carolina does not seem to be getting much out of this Administration, "said the Major to Boyd,
"No," replied Boyd. "but it is getting about as much

as Ohio. I think we shall have to join forces and get these two States admitted into the Union." They joined. Quay Knocked Out by Office Seckers.

### From the Philippipita Ledger. Senator Quay has been so much badgered

and annoyed by office seekers that he has been compelied to remain in his from the past two days from physical prostration. The century said to day that he could stand the importunities from Pennsylvania, but those from the other thirly seven Plates are What over powers him. He russed the greater part of to-day in bed.

### Not a Bad Scheme, Wanamaker in the Philadelphia Record

I want to keep the mail bag open to the latest possible minute, then got it to its destination in the cherical possible time, and then get used separate piece of mail to the person for whom it to meant in the quic at possible way. To do this I must have, of course, the best possible sanistants

Uncle Jerry's Proposed Peace Offerings.

From the Louisville Courier Journal. It is Uncle Jerry Busk's intention to send a watermeion to each of the crowned heads of Europe next summer-at least to those heads with whom we may happen to be at prace.

GEN. BATCHELLER BESIEGED. Overrun with Applications for Office in the

Treasury Department. SARATOGA, March 16 .- The Hon. George S. Batcheller, recently appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has spent the day here and received many congratulations. He looked upon as the central local figure of political influence and official patronage. It might be too much to say that every Republican voter in Saratoga Springs expects an appointment from Gen. Batcheller, but it is safe to say that before he leaves here he will have received applications enough from his fellow citizens to pretty nearly fill all the places at the disposal of the Treasury Department, and yet he gives no encouragement to the hope that Saratogians will receive special layers. To The SUN re-

porter Gen. Batcheller said: There is no political significance in my appointment. I did not ask for the place. It came to me unsolicited. I was recommended to the position by Gen. Tracy and Senator Hiscock and others. It is neither a Miller appointment nor a Platt appointment. I am nobody's man. am a Republican. My department of the Treasury is the one to which applications for appointments are made, and it must be that everybody knows this, for the mail brings me dally from 75 to 100 letters asking for positions besides, the personal applications are constant and innumerable. There are a great many places to be filled. Civil service rules will be respected, but I cannot say how fully they will control. My opinion is there will be numerous changes. Under a Republican Administration

control. My opinion is there will be numerous changes. Under a Republican Administration official positions belong to and should be illied by Republicans.

"The recestion accorded my appointment by the press of the country," continued Mr. Batcheller, "Ir espective of party affiliations, has been both a pleasure and a surprise to me. It is also a scource of personal satisfaction that I can enter upon the reformance of the daties of this office unhampered by piedzes. No pleages were asked of me and none were made. I was urged for the appointment by the united delegation from this State in Congress. Secutors and Representatives alike. The subject of my appointment was first presented to me by ten. Tracy. It was true I was warmly supported by Mr. Platt and his friends, and it is equally frue that no opposition was offered by the Miller men. Mr. Miller heartily endorsed my candidacy for the Turkish mission. I was an applicant for that, and my preference would have been for some diplomatic station; but as the entire Republican forces of our State at Washington seemed united on naming me for this office. I, of course, yielded to such complimentary preferences. I shall take the eath of office about the list of April. My position as Assemblyman will then be wearnt, but the Governor, in whom the power is vested, will hardly call a special election, as only a few days of the session will remain. I can see no necessity for a special election, as only a few days of the session will remain. I can see no necessity for a special election, as only a few days of the session will remain. I can see no necessity for a special election, as only a few days of the session will remain. I can see no necessity for a special election, as only a few days of the session will remain. I can see no necessity for a special election, as only a few days of the session will remain. I can see no necessity for a special election, as only a few days of the session will remain.

## Hatching Crows for Bounty.

From the Albany Arms. An ingenius agricultural person who lives An ingenius agricultural person who lives not very far from lieston has hit upon a new and decidedly profitable industry. There has recently arisen a demand for crows' heads, litherto deemed valueless, and it is his purpose to supply it. Ten cents apiece the county authorities have offered for the crails of these interesting birds, from whose destructive propensities the farmers' crops have been suffering seriously of late years. Under ordinary circumstances this bounty would not leave a very large margin of profit for the recipiont. It costs something, you see, to kill a crow. There is the ammunition, in the first place, which is expensive, and one cannot count upon slaying even a single inky-feathered lowl for each charge of shot and powder. Resides, the sportnam's time must be recoved in the account.

in the account.

But the enterprising speculator above referred to has devised a scheme by which a maximum percentage of gain is to be secured without any risk worth speaking of. He has set up a chicken incusator of the mest approved pattern, in which is placed as instassaid the product of about 100 hen crows that have been trapped and conflued, in company with perhaps a dozen cock crows. Within lifteen days the little creatures are hatched, and a formight later they are ready to be decapitated. For be it understood that the head of a crow chick is worth just as much as that of an adult of the species. At the uniform rate of ten for a dollar, dead, they pay the producer.

From the Philadelphia Record.
When Col. Bob Ingersoll made his fright-When Col. Bob Ingersoll made his frightful break in the Chicago Convention in a well-meant effort to be more breaken, the Chairman found it impossible to restore order even after Ingersoll had gathered himself together and got out. As usual, the band, away up in its little loft near the roof, was too busy looking over the rail at the Convention to respond with a few times to the sharp demand of the signal bell, which he had been jorking violently for five minutes. In his despair he turned to a good-looking young man standing near him on the platform and begged him to do semething. Stepping briskly to the front with fine St. Louis assurance the voung stranger threw up his hand and opened his mouth. He called so loud, mas John Milten remarked, "that all the hollow deep of heil resounded." I think I never heard a louder call. It sidened all the yelling voices in the great assembly and saved our ears from runture. Having thus comyelling voices in the great assembly and saved our ears from rupture. Having thus commanded our attention he proceeded to declaim in this same stentorian voice, but with all an elocutionist's geatures. Buchanan Read's "Sheridan's Ridle." When he got through there was a great outburst of applause, and then the Convention came to order, while the young man retired.

Now he turns up here in the noble army of hunters and walters modestly asking the Consulting and Market and Land his name is Charles W. Pope.

# 50,000,000 Acres of Land Involved

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. Topeka, Kan., March 9.—The most important case which has ever been filed in the United States Creuit Court will come up before Judge Brewer, at Kansas City, on Monday. The plaintiff is the Inter-State Land Company and the defendant the Maxwell Land Grant Company. Fifty million acres of land, taking in the last half of New Mexico, a portion in the southeast corner of Colorado, near Trinidad, about half of the neutral strip, and a large piece off western Texas. The plaintiffs claim that on March 13, 1832, the States of Coahulia and Texas, as a part of Old Mexico, ceded to José Manuels Roynella and John Charles Besles the grant described. Boynella finally turned this grant over to Beales, and at the latter's death his heirs became the undisputed possessors and sold the tract to the Inter-State Land Company, and the Maxwell Company, under a grant claims ownership, and the decision remains with the courts. TOPEKA, Kan., March 9 .- The most impor-

# Card Etiquette at the Capitol.

Mrs. Cleveland has had her new set of cards engraved Mrs. Grove Cleveland, and, as may be inagined when the plate was sent home early in the week, the sensation produced by the first glance at them was rather bad, for never since her marriage matisers seen her name so printed. Official etiquette in such matters requires that the wile of the chief Magistante shall have her cards engraved in the simplest manner; Mrs. Clevelind, or Mrs. Harrison, as the case hay be, The President's Forthe Cabinet the cards are engraved. The Secretary of State," "The Secretary of Navy," and so on, the wife in each instance having a card on which the prefix "Mrs." is not followed by her husband's Christian name. From the Baltimore American. tian name.

#### Natural Big Head. Promitive Chicago Herald.

C. W. Russell, a prominent business man, wears the biggest hat in town, if not in the entire country. He is a bage, well-proportioned man, and one would not fer a noment imagine is only one establishment in the country where is only one establishment in the country where they have a block large enough to build a hat for Mr. Russell, and that is locared at lasthel, come. In all probability Bussell would have to go buildess if the monager of the tethel inctory had not made a block expressly for him. Mr. Ames exhibited this enormous hat to a large number of nersons vestorday. It fitted a man who ware a 7% hat like a circust out over a ballow. A tox had to be made specially for it. The brim is a traction over three inches wide from the body to the rim all around.

The Three Leaves. On the green hat a of Ireland the shamrock still grows, And the faith which it embleme in Erin still glows. As change ess that faith and its courage in him.
As the beautiful trefoil frosh kined by the dew-Fresh kinsed when the morning is young on the hills

Ob. beautiful shamrook, thy story is o.dl. Entity children me matter how often the told. Will listen more proudly and hold thee more dear. As the sad words emultier the fast falling lear,
For their hearts to their country are fastened by bands.
As strong as the size links which fother her hands.

And the sweet throated thrustle its mutin lay trills.

No matter how gloomy the present may be, The brightness of sanight is shining in thee.
Though the faith and the courage thy tyrants despise. Thy three leaves still look unrebuked at the skies. And green on the turf, in went or it

Lenten devotions just now must be carried on principally in steamers and in palace onrs, as the tide of travel has been flowing steadily toward the South and Southwest since the advent of this most detestable and unpopular month in the year. The Bermuda steamer that sailed on Thursday last was well treighted with members of the fashionable world, almost all of whom were young people. Among them were Mr. Frederick Stevens and Miss Daisy Stevens, Mr. P. W. J. Hurst and Miss Piorence Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. William Burden of Troy. Miss Cameron, Miss Catharine Cameron, and Mr. Duncan Cameron, Mrs. Chester Griswold. and Mrs. James McVickar. Mr. Alexander Stevens, who was also a passenger on Thursday's boat, has bought land and erected a very pretty house at Bermuda, where Mrs. Stevens and her daughters, with the exception of Mrs. Ladenburg, who has just gone to Jekyll's Island, Georgia, have been spending the winter. St. Augustine is as full as usual, but there are fewer New Yorkers than there were last year. when the Three Graces, as they were called-Miss Chamberlain, Miss Marion Langdon, and Miss Adele Grant-spent several weeks at the Ponce de Léon. Among the latest arrivals at that far-famed hotel are Mrs. and Miss Leiter of Washington. Atlantic City, where the sea breezes come in both fresh and sait, has its invalid contingent from the rest cures of Philadelphia, and also a goodly number of New Yorkers. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Mrs. John Furman and the Misses Forman.

Col. and Mrs. Floyd Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Charles

Pelham-Clinton, Miss Bessie Marbury, and Miss

Elsie de Wolfe are all there. Mr. and Mrs.

Henry G. McVickar have been spending several

weeks in New Orleans. Mr. Norman White-

house has started for Mexico. Miss Camilla

Moss sails on the 3d of April for Europe.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETE.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, and Mr. F. R. Hitchcook have their passages taken in the Etruria on the 13th, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and family are booked for April 27. The Paris Exposition will, of course, be the great attraction this summer, and hundreds will run over for a few weeks just to see the wonders that it has to show. The exhibition of silver and jewels. which was sent yesterday by Tiffany & Co., attracted a greater throng to their establishment on Union square than any flower show, display of orchids, or any other of nature's beauties ever brought together in this city. Apart from its glitter and money value the exhibition was interesting on account of its national character. Many of the pearls, more especially the pink and black ones, came from our Western States, mainly from Texas and Tennessee. Garnets from New Mexico, and sapphires deeply, darkly, beautifully blue from Montana were shown in rich settings of California gold. In addition to the gems, there was a superb display of silver repoussé work. all of which was designed and executed by native artists and workmen. It will be a satisfaction to American visitors at the Exhibition to have something besides bed quilts and photographs to represent the standard of high art in their own country, as at all previous Expositions, both in London and Parls, this continent has been very imperfectly represented.

The concourse of people who were nearly crushed to death at Miss Leary's musical on Thursday were inclined to wish that none of their friends and acquaintances had departed "strange countries for to see." Miss Leary's Newport musicals are so delightful, and invitations to them are so eagerly sought for that every one who was asked made a point of going. The music was more than commonly excellent, but the crowd was too great to admit of its being thoroughly enjoyed. At Mrs. Charles Post's on Monday the audience was just large enough to admit of all being comfortably seated, while Mrs. Pemberton Hincks discoursed the most delleious music, and Mrs. Post and Mr. Donald Graham gave one or two exquisite duets.

The most scientific performances in this week of musicals, however, were heard on Tuesday and Friday afternoons at Mrs. Nicholas Fish's in Irving place. Very few amateurs have the nerve or the education necessary for Wagner's music, and to attempt the beautiful scene from 'Die Walkure," which has been so artistically interpreted at the Metropolitan this winter. was, to say the least, somewhat courageous, But Signor Perotti and Mrs. Fish, with Walter Damrosch as accompanist, rendered the music with the utmost feeling and finish, and many declared that they enjoyed it more than they ever had done even with a full orchestra at the opera house. Miss Virginia Rider's plano re-

cital was also a feature of the occasion

On the same afternoon with Mrs. Fish's first oncert Mr. Harry Legrand Ca musical tea at his studio. The music was by the Hungarian Band, and it played weird dances and soft symphonies, keeping time with the buzz of conversation, the clatter of teacups, and the ringing laughter of the young and happy. Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh divided the leonine honors with Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who, under the wing of Mrs. Whit nev, made her first appearance on this occasion in the New York world of fashion. Mrs. Cleveland looked handsome in very simple walking attire, and was both graceful and gracious among the concourse of total strangers to which she was introduced. If she had been as well dressed as Prince Victor she would have carried off the honors, but a 'swell' crowd in New York is a crucial test of style and fashion, and Mrs. Cleveland's costume was pronounced not up to the metropolitan standard. Hers was a new face, however, and a very lovely one, and the men were oblivious of the absence of "smartness" in her cos tume in the admiration that her features and expression called forth. As for the women, they were rather gratified at being able to pick a flaw, and will probably like her better for not being the incomparable goddess that Washington correspondents have described.

The week's concord of sweet sounds was brought to a close on Friday afternoon with the concert given by Mrs. Pemberton Hincks at Chickering Hall. Mrs. Hincks is fortunate in buying awakened the interest and sympathy of so many influential and kind-hearted society ladies who are pushing her claims to be recognized and appreciated in the artistic and musical world. She has a most charmingly clear and flexible voice with an admirable method, showing the best training and instruction. Her Creole songs are wonderfully fetching, and "Tchamboli" and "Mile. Zi. Zi." are likely to become household sounds in the future. Miss Bertha Pemberton, the young sister of Mrs. Hincks, though somewhat older than "Josef Hofmann." is a feminine reminder of him, as her small fingers fly over the keys with the same rapidity combined with precision as his, while she looks a mere hild in years.

Marriage engagements are coming out one by one, but not always based upon sufficient authority to make it safe to mention them Such an insane interest is felt in Cupid's doings by every age, class, and condition of men and women that the faintest shadow of sentiment hanging over a young couple conjures up a vivid picture of future possibilities to the idlers that look on. And yet love and matri-mony are parely personal matters, and concern outsiders as little as does the question of age, about which also Mrs. Grundy is always deeply interested, and which Talleyrand declared that every individual might lie about, if he pleased, as the falsehood could injure no one but himself.

The engagement of Mr. James Duane Livingston to Miss Manel Channing Wright, who is a different person from the beautiful Miss Mabei Wright, has, however, been officially an-Mr. Livingston is well known in society, and being a gentleman with ancestors. is one of the few who has a clear right to recognition in centennial inauguration proceedings. Miss Wright must be rather weary by this time allies wright must be rather weary by this time of hearing and reading who she is not, and will therefore be glad to have the world know that she is nearly connected on her mother's side with the well-known Pell family of this city. "Twee Ever Thus.

From the Washington Post.

"I don't know anything just now worth mensoon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and

The shamrock of ireland forever shall grow.

The shamrock of